

Puerto Rico in their time of need. We need to continue to seek disaster relief funding for FEMA before Congress adjourns.

HONORING CLIFFORD R. HOPE

HON. JERRY MORAN

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. MORAN of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to introduce legislation naming the post office in Garden City, Kansas after former Congressman Clifford R. Hope.

Mr. Hope represented the 7th Congressional district in Kansas from 1927 to 1957. During those 30 years, Mr. Hope rose in prominence in the House and eventually became the Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. In fact, he was the last Republican of the Agriculture Committee prior to the Republican party gaining control of the House in 1994.

During Mr. Hope's political career, he rose first in the Kansas House of Representatives becoming the Speaker of the Kansas House. Following his election to Congress, Mr. Hope became the Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee and was deeply involved in establishing many of the agricultural programs still in existence today. In addition to his work on behalf of agriculture, Mr. Hope was a strong advocate for defense programs and was heavily involved in the military programs essential to the war efforts of World War II.

Mr. Speaker, as a fellow Kansan it is with pride that I associate myself with Mr. Hope and I am honored to introduce this legislation.

A TRIBUTE IN MEMORY OF BENNY WATERS

HON. GREGORY W. MEEKS

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. MEEKS of New York. Mr. Speaker, it is with a great sense of loss that I pay tribute to Mr. Benny Waters, a jazz legend and the oldest touring jazz musician, who died on August 11.

Benjamin Arthur Waters was born the youngest of seven children to Edward and Francis Waters on January 23, 1902 in Brigh-ton, Maryland. Mr. Waters started his musical education at age 5 with organ lessons, and he soon moved to reed instruments. While in high school, still in the pre-jazz era, he played syn-copated music with Charlie Miller's band. In his late teenage years he attended the Boston Conservatory of Music, where he studied theory and arranging and gave private clarinet lessons. Among his pupils was Harry Carney, who went on to play baritone saxophone with Duke Ellington.

In 1952, a turning point came in Waters' life when he was asked to join Jimmy Archey's Band for a European tour. The saxophonist decided to stay on in Paris and remained there making it his home while touring festivals and giving concerts in Europe for the next 42 years. Last year, the French government presented Waters with its distinguished "Chevalier Legion d'Honneur."

Failing eyes and the need for cataract surgery brought the saxophonist home and unfortunately resulted in losing his eyesight. Waters' never-failing buoyancy and upbeat spirit brought him to the attention of the "Statesmen of Jazz" Tour, and he was invited to become a founding member. Through his performance, he achieved new stature at home in America. Waters, along with his fellow "Statesmen," contributed his time to Arbors Records for the "Statesmen" CD, and its sales are donated to perpetuate the nationwide and international tours. His most recent recording was "Birdland Birthday—Live at 95."

In blindness, he persevered, averaging 100 dates a year until this year, making a second-floor apartment in Hollis, Queens—a suburban town in my district—his home base. Jazz historians indicate that Benny was one of only six survivors of jazz recording artists of the late 1920s who were still active, along with Claude "Fiddler" Williams, Benny Carter, Lionel Hampton, Spiegel Willcox and Rosy McHargue.

Benny will be missed by his family, friends, colleagues, fans and communities across the world.

AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY TO INVESTIGATE WHETHER SUFFICIENT GROUNDS EXIST FOR THE IMPEACHMENT OF WILLIAM JEFFERSON CLINTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

SPEECH OF

HON. GARY L. ACKERMAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, October 8, 1998

Mr. ACKERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to voice my strong objections over the Republican resolution ordering an impeachment inquiry against President Clinton. This has become a one-sided, all-out and disgraceful witch hunt into the private life of the President, and I strongly disagree with its objectives and methods.

Although I believe that the President's behavior with Ms. Lewinsky was indefensible and disgraceful, and I certainly do not condone it, it is in no way an impeachable offense. Given the existing evidence, I believe that there is no basis for impeachment of the President. Lying about an extramarital affair, regardless of to whom, does not rise to the level of an impeachable offense, as defined by the Constitution: " * * * the President shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors." While the President's behavior was offensive, I believe that it does not fit this definition. I sincerely doubt that the farmers of the Constitution had Kenneth Starr's report—which focused on private sexual behavior—in mind when drafting the impeachment clause.

It is time for us to put this issue behind us and move onto matters that are vital to our nation. Our country has many challenges to confront, and it is imperative that Congress give its attention to the very important issues that affect the daily lives of all Americans—such as improving our education system, protecting Medicare and Social Security, and strengthen-

ing the world economy. Over the course of the 105th Congress, we have witnessed an abuse of power.

And it is this Congress that is guilty of the abuse. You see, Mr. Speaker, we abuse the power we have when children go to bed hungry, and we do little or nothing about it.

We abuse our power when Social Security is in trouble and we sit idly by;

We abuse our power when we don't address the problems of the environment, such as polluted waterways and dirty air;

We abuse our power when our health care system is ill, and we don't cure it;

We abuse our power when we allow the tobacco companies to poison our children without regard;

We abuse our power when our campaign financing system needs reform and we ignore it;

We abuse our power when our students are lagging behind those of other nations and we don't address the issue properly;

I think it has become painfully obvious that the Republican leadership wants to simply ignore the priorities that remain important to the general public, while insisting on following through with a purely partisan and never-ending investigation into the private life of our President. This is something that I simply cannot be a party to and that I strongly oppose.

PATRICIA ROBERTS-HARRIS

HON. GLENN POSHARD

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. POSHARD. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize one of Illinois' most prominent government officials and a dear constituent of Mattoon, Illinois, Mrs. Patricia Roberts-Harris. It is an honor to acknowledge one of the 19th congressional districts own as Mrs. Fran Phillips-Calhoun and the Patricia Roberts-Harris Commemorative Campaign celebrate and organize their energy on a U.S. postal stamp and a biographical book on Pat Harris.

As many of my colleagues may remember, Pat was a distinguished official in both the United States government and the arena of international diplomacy. But before she became the first black female U.S. cabinet member and the first black female ambassador, she was one of Illinois' favorite daughters. A native of Mattoon, she was proud of Illinois and wanted to do more for the United States and the African-American community. Pat was the only daughter born to Bert Fitzgerald and Hildren Brodie Roberts of Mattoon. During her early childhood, Pat's family owned a farm and she attended the local elementary and middle school in Mattoon. By high school age, her family moved to Chicago, where she finished at Englewood High School. Pat later attended Howard University in 1942 and graduated within three years, summa cum laude. She wanted to return back to Illinois and get involved in the Chicago community as an activist at the Young Women's Christian Association (YWCA).

However, it was in Washington where Pat became so well known in the first of numerous prestigious positions. In 1949, she worked for Delta Sigma Theta Sorority as executive director and with Howard University as dean of students and professor of law. She even had

enough time to fit George Washington law school into the picture, where she graduated first in the graduating class of 1960. Within five years, Pat was appointed by President Lyndon Johnson as the first black female ambassador to Luxembourg. She also later became the first black female U.S. Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare under President Jimmy Carter.

Pat had a tremendous professional career, as well as a style unlike anyone else in public office. She had a unique way of organizing and formulating policy strategies effectively. Pat's expectations were high, but she took every turn and situation in life head on. This was evident as professor, ambassador, public official and particularly when she served as co-chair for President Kennedy's National Women's Committee for Civil Rights in 1963. She not only played an essential leadership role in this position, she garnered support for the enactment of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In 1985, Pat passed away. She bequeathed part of her will to a public affairs program named in her honor at her alma mater of Howard University. Pat wanted to make sure that future generations would have the same opportunities as she, and continue to pursue her goals through government internships. This demonstrates just how dedicated Pat Harris was to the African-American community and spreading the influence of public service to other.

Mr. Speaker, it is an honor to recognize Pat Harris as the commemorative campaign continues organizing her postal stamp, and as Mr. Calhoun completes writing her childhood biography on this great public official. I wish the organization, and Mrs. Calhoun, my very best wishes and future success as they finish highlighting the many accomplishments of Pat Harris.

TRIBUTE TO MRS. MINAL KUMAR

HON. PATSY T. MINK

OF HAWAII

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mrs. MINK of Hawaii. Mr. Speaker, I take this opportunity to give thanks for the life of Minal Kumar, an extraordinarily dedicated and effective advocate for the health of women and children in the State of Hawaii. As the only public health nutritionist on the island of Kauai, Mrs. Kumar, in the span of only six years, managed to triple the number of clients served by the State Department of Health's Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) programs and for the first time extended WIC programs to the island of Niihau.

Minal Kumar's special mission was to encourage women to breast-feed their infants because of the significant health benefits breast-fed babies enjoy and because of the special bond that breast-feeding promotes between mother and child. Mrs. Kumar is remembered with great fondness by the people of Kauai for her commitment to the health of women and children and for her personal contribution to relief efforts after Hurricane Iniki devastated the island.

It has been almost a year since Minal Kumar's passing, but she has not been forgotten by her many friends and admirers on Kauai. A garden at the Kauai office of the Hawaii Department of Health was dedicated this

past summer and a memorial fund benefiting Hawaii Mothers' Milk has been established in her name. I send my heartfelt aloha to Minal's loving family—her husband Dr. Krishna Kumar, daughter Roshni, and son Akash—and I ask all of my colleagues to join me in honoring the memory and special contributions of Minal Kumar.

THE HOUSEPARENT PROTECTION ACT

HON. JOSEPH R. PITTS

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. PITTS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing legislation to provide an exemption from Department of Labor (DOL) wage and hour regulations to employees of private, non-profit institutions who serve as houseparents.

Houseparents are men and women who work and live in certain institutions and care for and supervise residents of the institution. Usually in compensation for their services, houseparents receive a fixed annual salary, food, lodging, and transportation.

Mr. Speaker, there are several wonderful homes in my district that use the houseparent model. They are: a home for teenage mothers with small children, a home for pregnant young women, a home for disabled adults, as well as several homes for troubled and abused children. These homes have been very effective in caring and ministering to these needy individuals. Because of the care and support of their houseparents, most of these individuals are able to leave the group home and become productive members of society.

Mr. Speaker, the Department of Labor's recent interpretation of the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) as it applies to houseparents has resulted in lawsuits and large legal fees for a small non-profit group home in my district, and several other homes across the nation. Houseparents serve a much different purpose than other caretakers of institutions. Houseparents volunteer to permanently reside at the group home in which they work. Caring for the individuals in their home is more of a calling to them than an occupation.

The DOL, however, has decided that these houseparents should be paid minimum wage and overtime pay for the time they are at the home. This means that many houseparents would need to be paid 24 hours a day, even for the time they are sleeping, or not directly caring for the residents of the home. This ridiculous interpretation by the DOL has driven up the cost of operating these homes to the point that many of them can no longer provide services and have been shut down. Other homes are being forced to use a type of employment model whereby "teams" of houseparents would be required to work in eight-hour shifts to care for the residents. Not only does this shift model also drive up costs, but also destroys the family-like arrangement of the home.

Mr. Speaker, houseparents serve a very important role in these institutions. They create a family atmosphere for individuals who do not have parents or whose parents are unable to care for them. Individuals who work in these homes do so out of a selfless calling, and provide structure and care for a vulnerable group

of people in our country. My bill will end the Department of Labor's policy of stopping houseparents from caring for people who need their loving support.

HONORING AURORA METALS ON ITS 100TH ANNIVERSARY

HON. J. DENNIS HASTERT

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. HASTERT. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate the management and workforce of a firm in my District which is celebrating its one hundredth year of operation.

On October 18, 1899, the Aurora Metal Company was formed to reclaim metallic lead for the manufacture of hardware and decorative items. In the ensuing years, the company grew and prospered, pioneering the new technology of vacuum casting.

In World War II, the Aurora Metal Company, along with industries across this nation, put its skill and determination to helping our Nation win the war, and received the prestigious Army-Navy E Award for outstanding production of war materials. In fact, the Aurora Metal Company was the smallest firm west of the Alleghenies to receive the honor.

Today the company, now known as Aurora Metals Division LLC, located in Montgomery, IL, employs 160 people and maintains a state-of-the-art foundry, machine shop and tool and die manufacturing facility. And the talent, hard work and diversity of its workforce has contributed greatly to its success. The firm's dedication and commitment to providing high quality products at a fair price represent the ideals that have made our nation great, and are, in no small part, what have enabled Aurora Metals to grow and prosper.

Mr. Speaker, I urge you and my colleagues to join me in honoring the workers and management of Aurora Metals on reaching this centennial milestone and wish them continued success for the future.

TRIBUTE TO ROBERT P. GAJDYS

HON. BENJAMIN L. CARDIN

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, October 9, 1998

Mr. CARDIN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to honor Robert P. Gajdys, who is retiring after 8 years as executive director of the Community Assistance Network, Inc., Baltimore County's non-profit community action agency. The Community Assistance Network (CAN) operates over three dozen programs that serve the diversified needs of more than 50,000 low-income families.

An outspoken advocate for the poor and disadvantaged, Bob Gajdys turned CAN from an agency with a \$100,000 deficit to one with \$250,000 surplus. Because of his leadership and exceptional abilities, CAN has built and strengthened regional partnerships, worked to develop statewide anti-poverty strategies, and received national recognition for program excellence.

Before his tenure at CAN, Bob spent 32 years working for the Federal Government. He has served as Director of Personnel at NOAA,